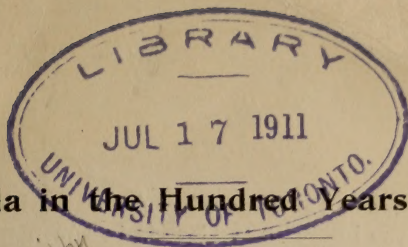


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Canada in the Hundred Years' Peace.*

BY JAMES L. TRYON, PH.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

There is a magnificent feeling of fraternity behind the idea of celebrating our century of peace with Great Britain. The American, the Canadian and the son of Great Britain, whether he be an Englishman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman, were never such good friends as they are to-day. Each clings to his own nationality as the best for him; but each respects those peculiar features of custom, government and temperament that make the others distinctive.

All three nations — for I call Canada a nation, though she is true to the British empire — have made sacrifices within the past century for the sake of peace. They have known what it is to bear and forbear as no other self-respecting countries in the world, and they have reaped the rewards of their moderation: they have become fast friends. Of the three countries, Canada has sacrificed most for the sake of peace. This has been due in part to her dependent position, as compared with the United States, and in part also to her regard for the peace and unity of the British empire, whose interests rather than Canada's have been the first consideration; but not to unworthy fear. And Canada is entitled to respect for every point of diplomacy that she has ever yielded. Out of her sacrifices has developed a conviction in her people of her international rights, among them the right of self-development and natural geographical expansion, such as will insure for her in time all the concessions that she deserves from Great Britain and from us.

One of the things that have most impressed me in reading the history of Canada is this knowledge of herself and her good sense in biding her time. I read a few days ago the speech made by Sir John A. Macdonald in

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his own defense at the time when he was criticised for surrendering the interests of Canada in the negotiations relating to the treaty of Washington. It is an extraordinary speech, such as every student of diplomacy should study as a masterpiece. It is without the sentiment of Chatham, the imagination of Burke and the eloquence of Webster,—it has no sonorous periods for the schoolboy to declaim; but for intelligent understanding of a complicated and delicate international situation, for far-seeing patriotism, sound sense and self-control; for a complete statement of facts, for prudential reasons for positions taken and for an appeal to the convictions, it is as impressive as it is possible for a speech to be. I speak of it because I believe it is prophetic of what is to be revealed to us when we come to know the political and diplomatic history of Canada, as we shall do when we prepare ourselves for the centennial of peace.

We ought to begin to-day a careful study of Canadian history. We ought to avail ourselves of every opportunity to improve our relations with our northern neighbors. We see the benefits, in a more cordial understanding, of an exchange of professors between the United States and Germany; we know that we are doing and getting good by sending gifted lecturers like Bliss Perry and Archibald C. Coolidge to interpret America to Paris; we honor ourselves by studying Japan, whose history we have helped to make; and we recognize the duty of our educators and missionaries toward the reform movement in China; but first, nearest and dearest should be our relations with our brothers in Canada. We should know them as we know the people of our own States. We should become aware of the glories of the mighty nation whose foundations are being laid beside our own. We should study the system of responsible government in Canada, and we should learn about the Federation that has been worked out there while we have been developing our commerce and dealing with our own constitutional problems here.

We should know the story of Canada from the time when the American colonies became the United States. We should listen to the record of the heroic struggles of our brothers, the United Empire Loyalists, whom we as

schoolboys were taught to call Tories and refugees, but of whose misfortunes and ill-usage at our fathers' hands we never had any conception. We could then begin to appreciate more than ever what it means to dare to have an opinion of one's own, what it is to build up a state on the virtues of hardships endured by other ancestors than ours. And, in recognition of this right to differ, we should give our neighbors, in sincere respect, the hand of fraternal greeting.

We should know for what our French-Canadian fellow-citizens stand, and, with that broader mind that has come with a century of enlightenment, realize what we can all mean to each other if we will. We shall find the French-Canadian true to his sworn allegiance, whether British or American, a brave pioneer in the past, a worthy sharer in the political life and prosperity of two great countries to-day.

I believe that the celebration, with all the preparation, historical, literary and practical, that will be incidental to it, will be the greatest event in the annals of world peace next to the Hague conferences, and that the lessons to be learned from it will make those conferences the more valuable in the future. It will impress the world with the principles of arbitration and the limitation of armaments, successfully tried for a hundred years. It will tend to solidify the English-speaking race. It will enable all branches of that race to see their merits and their mistakes. It will increase the love of just liberty under law and the knowledge that liberty is the best bond of unity. It will encourage the cause of local self-government wherever men are fitted for it, and will enable us to see that they are fitted for it in places from which it is still wrongly withheld. It will show that local self-government has not been won without struggle, but that it may now be obtained without violence.

Leading English-Canadian Writers and Some of their Books.

This list was prepared by J. G. Carter Troop, M. A., Professor of English at the University of Chicago.

Bourinot, Sir John. *The Story of Canada: Canada Under British Rule; How Canada Is Governed.*

Bradley, A. C. *The Fight with France for North America: Canada in the Twentieth Century.*
 Bradshaw, F. *Self-Government in Canada.*
 Bryce, Rev. George. *Short History of the Canadian People: History of the Hudson Bay Company.*
 Buckingham and Ross. *Life of Alexander Mackenzie.*
 Campbell, W. W. *Poems.*
 Carman, Bliss. *Poems.*
 Dent, J. C. *The Last Forty Years of Canada.*
 Gordon, Rev. C. W. *The Man from Glengarry; The Doctor.*
 Kirby, A. *The Golden Dog*
 Kingsford, A. *The History of Canada.* 10 vols.
 Lampman, Archibald. *Poems.* Edited by D. C. Scott.
 Laut, Agnes C. *The Conquest of the Great Northwest: Lords of the North.*
 Mackenzie, A. *Life of George Brown.*
 Macphail, A. *Essays in Politics.*
 Parker, Sir Gilbert. *Seats of the Mighty; The Right of Way.*
 Pope, Joseph. *The Life of Sir John Mac Donald.*
 Roberts, C. G. D. *Poems.*
 Scott, D. C. *New World Lyrics and Ballads.*
 Scott, Frederick. *Poems.*
 Wood, W. *The Fight for Canada.*

Thirty Leading Works by French-Canadian Writers.

This list was prepared by J. Arthur Favreau, Secretary of the Société Historique Franco-Américaine, Boston, Mass.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL. *Histoire du Canada* (from its discovery to the Union), by F. X. Garneau; *Histoire des Canadiens-Français* (1608-1880), by Benjamin Sulte; *Histoire du Canada* (1840-1867), by Joseph Royal; *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest*, by Joseph Tassé; *Samuel Champlain*, by N. E. Dionne; *Jean Talon*, by Thomas Chapais; *Cartier et son temps*, by Alfred D. DeCelles; *Laurier et son temps*, by L. O. David.

FOLK-LORE. *Noëls anciens de la Nouvelle-France*, by Ernest Myrand; *Chansons populaires du Canada*, by Ernest Gagnon; *Légendes canadiennes et variétés*, by the Abbé H. R. Casgrain; *Contes et récits*, by Faucher de Saint-Maurice; *Contes de Noël et historiottes de chantier*, by Louis H. Fréchette; *Contes vrais*, by Pamphile LeMay.

POETRY. *Oeuvres complètes d'Octave Crémazie*, edited by the Abbé H. R. Casgrain; *La Légende d'un peuple*, by Louis H. Fréchette; *Les Aspirations*, by William Chapman; *Les Gouttelettes*, by Pamphile LeMay; *Sous les pins*, by Adolphe Poisson.

FICTION. *Les anciens Canadiens*, by Philippe Aubert de Gaspé; *L'intendant Bigot*, by Joseph Marmette; *Les Bastonnais*, by John Lespérance; *Jacques et Marie*, by Napoléon Bourassa; *Forestiers et voyageurs*, by Jean Charles Taché; *Jean Rivard*, by A. Gérin-Lajoie.

MISCELLANEOUS. *Histoire de la littérature canadienne*, by Edmond Lareau; *Nos origines littéraires*, by the Abbé Camille Roy; *Essais sur la littérature canadienne-française*, by the Abbé Camille Roy; *L'Ame américaine*, by Edmond de Nevers; *La Race française en Amérique*, by the Abbés Desrosiers et Fournet.

In addition to the above lists of books, the writer desires to remind the reader of the interesting and authoritative works of Francis Parkman on the early history of Canada, of the *Makers of Canada* series and of the *Tercentenary History of Canada* by Frank Basil Tracy, in three volumes, the last of which takes up the period of the past hundred years.

The Cambridge Modern History series, Vol. XI, contains two valuable monographs on Canada with bibliographies.

A copy of the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald on the Treaty of Washington will be found in Collins' *Life of Sir John A. Macdonald* (1883).

For international relations, see Prof. John Bassett Moore's works: *American Diplomacy*; *A Digest of International Law*; and *International Arbitrations*.

American Peace Society,

31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.